





Integrity ★ Service ★ Excellence

MECHANICS OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS & MICROSYSTEMS

7 March 2013

B. L. ("Les") Lee, ScD AFOSR/RTD Air Force Research Laboratory



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Report Documentation Page

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2013 AFOSR SPRING REVIEW 3002B PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW



NAME: B. L. ("Les") Lee

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PORTFOLIO:

Basic science for integration of emerging materials and micro-devices into future Air Force systems requiring multi-functional design

LIST OF SUB-AREAS:

- Design of Autonomic/Self-Sustaining Systems;
- Design of Reconfigurable Systems;

Fundamentals of Mechanics of Materials; Life Prediction (Materials & Micro-devices); Sensing, Detection & Self-Diagnosis; Self-Healing, Remediation & Structural Regeneration; Self-Cooling & Thermal/Irradiation Management; Energy Transduction & System Integration;

Actuation, Morphing & Threat Neutralization;

Engineered Bio/Nano/Info-materials



INSPIRED BY BIOLOGY...







AUTONOMIC RESPONSE





Autonomy:

The ability to function in an independent and automatic fashion

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INSPIRED BY BIOLOGY...

Creating a Synthetic Autonomic System





AUTONOMIC RESPONSE





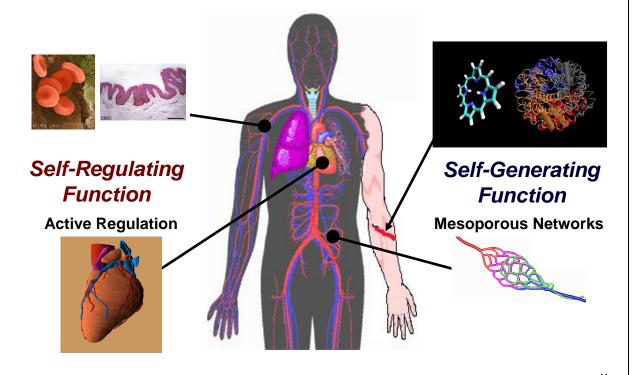
Autonomy:

The ability to funindependent and fashion



FUNCTIONS OF INTEREST





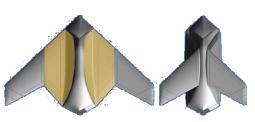
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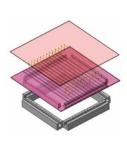
MORPHING AIRCRAFT

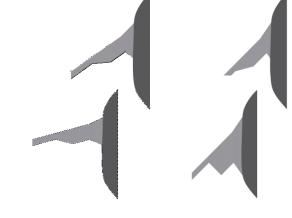
Source: AFRL/RB

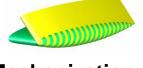




Concepts







Enablers

Mechanization

Flexible Skins

Adaptive Structures





Moving Beyond Swept Wing Large Scale Area Changes Showing It Can Be Done!



Wind Tunnel Tests
NASA 16 Ft Transonic Dynamics Tunnel

A First In Aviation History

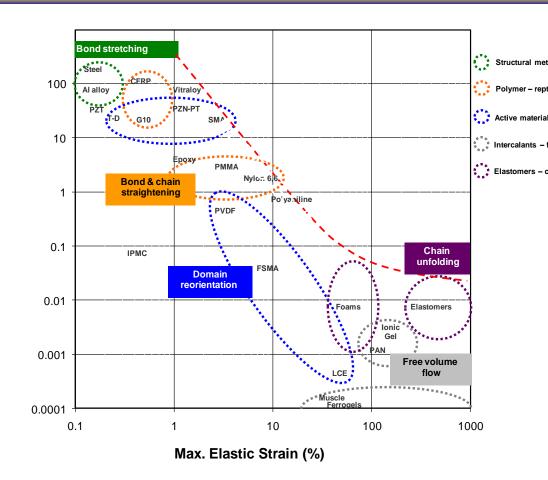


ADAPTIVE STRUCTURES: TECHNICAL CHALLENGES



- Structural materials are made to NOT deform,
- Those that deform by mechanization, add weight and complexity
- Reconfiguring is easy on land, but not air, under sea, or in space
- Structural materials made to deform on demand with minimized weight and complexity is a key technology.

G. McKnight (HRL, Inc.)



Common materials cannot achieve simultaneous high stiffness and large deformation

Elastic Modulus (GPa)



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PROGRAM INTERACTION



AFOSR
Structural Mechanics
Structural Materials
Organic Chemistry
Biosciences
Microelectronics
OTHERS

AFRL/RV **EXTRAMURAL Space Vehicles UNIVERSITIES INDUSTRY** AFRL/RB Air Vehicles AFRL/RW **MECHANICS OF** Munitions **MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS &** AFRL/RZ **MICROSYSTEMS Propulsion** AFRL/RY Sensors NSF **Army ESF** Navy AFRL/RX **NASA DARPA** Materials



PROGRAM INTERACTION



AFOSR
Structural Mechanics
Structural Materials
Organic Chemistry
Biosciences
Microelectronics
OTHERS

GameChanger '07
Antenna Integration

AFOSR MURI '06 Energy Harvesting

AFOSR MURI '05 Self-Healing EXTRAMURAL UNIVERSITIES INDUSTRY

MECHANICS OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS & MICROSYSTEMS

NSF ESF NASA Army Navy DARPA AFRL/RB
Reconfigurable

AFRL/RW UAV Sensors

AFRL/RX
Thermal Mgt

AFRL/RX Vascular

AFRL/RX Composites

AFRL/RX Lightening



PROGRAM INTERACTION





AFOSR/RW CoE '12 High-Rate Physics

AFOSR MURI '09 Sensory Network

Discovery CT '09 Reconfigurable

Director's Call '09
Energy from Environ

EXTRAMURAL UNIVERSITIES INDUSTRY

MECHANICS OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS & MICROSYSTEMS

NSF ESF NASA Army Navy DARPA AFRL/RB
Reconfigurable

AFRL/RW UAV Sensors

AFRL/RX
Thermal Mgt

AFRL/RX
Active Polymer

AFRL/RX
Structrl Battery

AFRL/RX Irradiation

1



Scientific Challenges & Program Achievement



- Self-healable or in-situ remendable structural materials (1st-ever program; world lead)
- Microvascular composites for continuous self-healing and self-cooling systems (1st-ever program; world lead)
- Structural integration of energy harvest/storage capabilities (1st-ever program on harvest capabilities; DoD lead)
- Neurological system-inspired sensing/diagnosis/ actuation network (pot'l world lead)
- Biomolecules for sensing and actuation (pot'l world lead)
- Mechanized material systems and micro-devices for reconfigurable structures (DoD lead)
- Experimental nano-mechanics (DoD lead)



Transformational Opportunities



- Self-healable or in-situ remendable structural materials
 Quantum improvement in survivability of aerospace structures
- Microvascular composites for continuous self-healing and self-cooling systems – Quantum improvement in survivability of aerospace structures & thermal management
- Structural integration of energy harvest/storage capabilities Self-sustaining UAV and hybrid-powered aircraft
- Neurological system-inspired sensing/diagnosis/ actuation network – Autonomic state awareness in aerospace
- Mechanized material systems and micro-devices for reconfigurable structures Morphing wing aircraft & Neutralization of penetration threats



PORTFOLIO TRENDS



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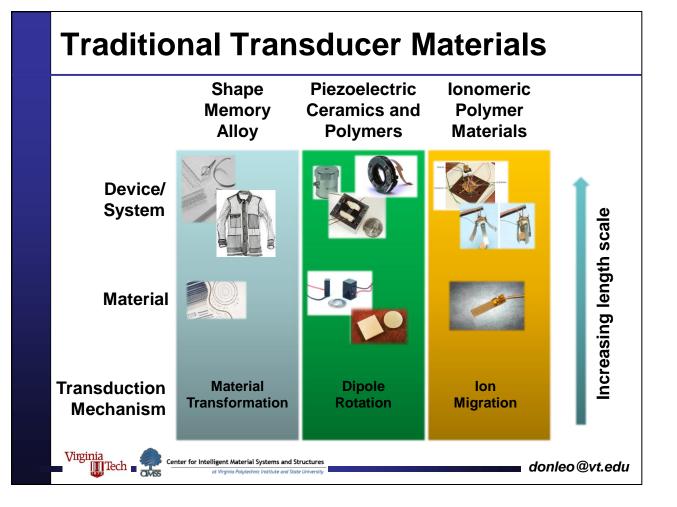
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- Energy Transduction & System Integration; →
- Actuation, Morphing & Threat Neutralization; /
- Engineered Bio/Nano/Info-materials 7



ENGINEERED DEVICES: BEYOND CURRENT VISION







ENGINEERED DEVICES: BEYOND CURRENT VISION



Traditional Transducer Materials



The question we are studying ...

How can we use biomolecules to make completely new types of materials for engineered devices?

Device/ System

Material

Transduction Mechanism Sensors, Energy Capture and Conversion, Color Changes

Durable, Robust, Easy to Manufacture

Channels, Pumps, Transporters Increasing length scale

Virginia IIII Tech



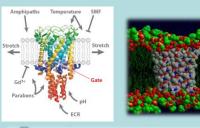
Center for Intelligent Material Systems and Structures
at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

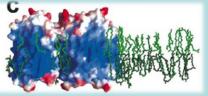
donleo@vt.edu



BRI'12 - BIOMOLECULES FOR SENSING (VT/U TN/U MD/UIUC: Leo)



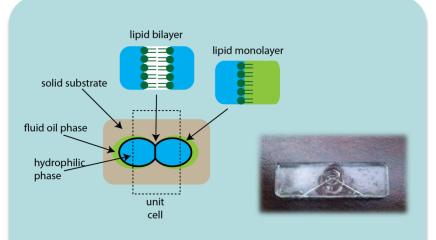




Structure of the mechanically-activated channel MscL (top left), the voltage-gated channel alamethicin (top right), and the light-activated channel bacteriorhodopsin (bottom).

Gating response of the voltage-gated channel alamethicin to an applied potential.

Over 3.5 billion years of evolution, nature has produced a highly diversified set of biomolecular transducers that exhibit a wide range of transduction properties.



A biomolecular unit cell utilizes the **stimuli-responsive** properties of biomolecules as a means of creating new transducer materials.

In the past two decades humans have been able controllably modify these transduction properties and incorporate them into durable material systems.

How can we utilize the stimuli-responsive properties of biomolecules to create a new class of transducer system?



Design by Nature: BONE REMODELING



Resorption vs Ossification; 4~20% renewal per year; Subjecting a bone to stress will make it stronger

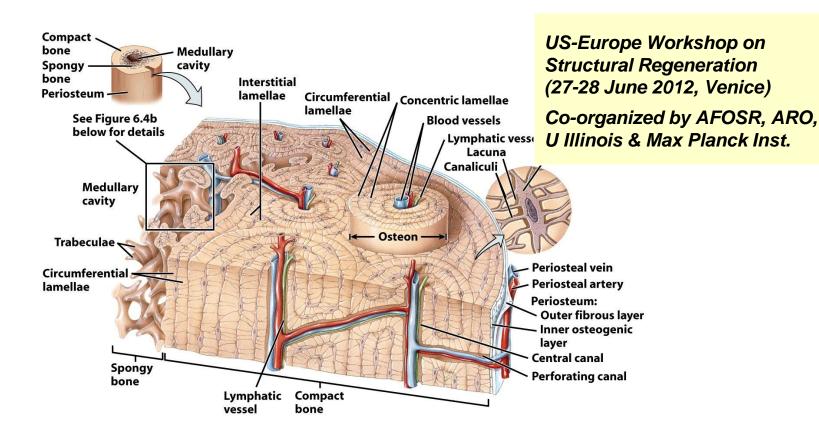


Fig. 6-4a Anatomy and Physiology: From Science to Life © 2006 John Wiley & Sons



Transition from: Active Materials for Adaptive Structures





DCT'09: SUPER-CONFIGURABLE MULTIFUNCTIONAL STRUCTURES



Workshops:

(a) AFRL-wide Brainstorming Discussion (Arlington, VA, 26 February 2007) (b) 6th AFOSR Workshop on

"Multifunctional Aerospace Materials & Structures: Manufacturing Issues" (Seattle, WA, 18-19 September 2007)

(c) AFOSR/NSF/ESF Workshop on "Adaptive Structures and Materials" (St. Maximin, France, 4-7 November 2007)

(d) AFOSR/ARO/DARPA Workshop on "Bio-inspired Networks" (Boston, MA, 29-30 November 2007)

(e) AFRL-wide Round Table Discussion on DCT Topic (Eglin AFB, FL, 28 January 2008)



To establish new "morphing" aerospace structures capable of altering their shape, functionality and mechanical properties for real-time optimization in response to the changes in environments or operating conditions



Approach

Develop new concepts for structural reconfiguration, energy transduction mechanisms and system integration allowing the combination of UAV and space-deployable systems.



 Model the influences of morphology, dimensionality and topography on the multifunctional performance and manufacturability.

Capability/Payoff

- Reduce weight/size and increase the system efficiency by incorporating multi-functionality into load-bearing structures
- Allow mission-specific and real-time optimization of multifunctional performance of military systems
- Potential systems to be impacted are: unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), sensor platforms, dash/loiter theatre dominance platforms, space deployable systems, etc.

Mechanics of Multifunctional Materials & Microsystems;

Programs Involved

Structural Mechanics; Polymer Composites; High Temperature Materials 43



Transition from: Active Materials for Adaptive Structures





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Approach

Develop new concepts for structural reconfiguration, energy transduction mechanisms and system integration allowing the

combination of UAV and space-deployable systems. Indentify new adaptive materials, mechanized material systems and

micro-devices for sensing, communication or actuation. Model the influences of morphology, dimensionality and topography on the multifunctional performance and manufacturability

Capability/Payoff	Programs Involved		
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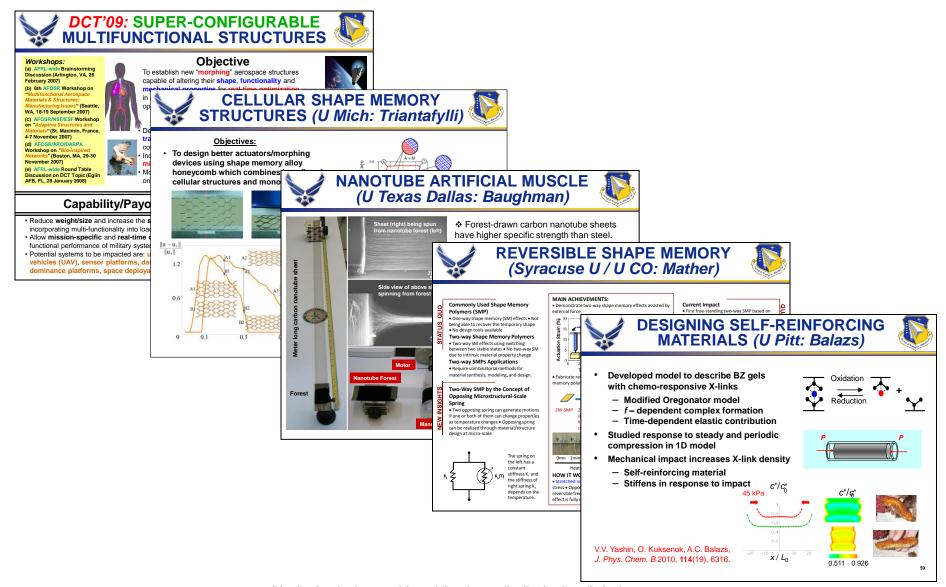
Mechanics of Multifunctional Materials & Microsystems: Structural Mechanics; Polymer Composites: High Temperature Materials 43

20



Transition from: Active Materials for Adaptive Structures







Transition to: Multifunctional Design of Morphing Air Vehicles







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BIRD-LIKE MORPHING WING

Courtesy of D. Lentink (Stanford U)



Capability/Payoff

- Reduce weight/size and increase the system efficiency by
- incorporating multi-functionality into load-bearing structures

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- Potential systems to be impacted are: unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), sensor platforms, dash/loiter theatre dominance platforms, space deployable systems, etc.

Mechanics of Multit Materials & Mic Structural Mechanic Polymer Composite

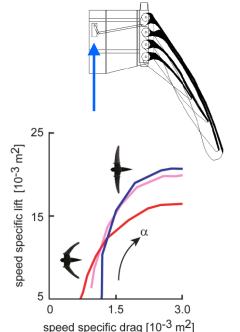
High Temperature I

Programs In



1st Bird-like Morphing UAV (TU Delft-led team):

- > Design of a morphing wing with feathers inspired by birds.
- A servo sweeps the first feather back and forth with a pushrod. The other feathers are connected with a **parallel mechanism** to the first feather and follow.
- The 50cm long wing is built of super-thin light-weight carbon fiber composites with the plane weight of 100 gram.
- Successfully flew in an impressive wind force 5-6.



27



Transition to: Multifunctional Design of Morphing Air Vehicles







Workshops:

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Discussion on DCT Topic (Eglin

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Objective:

To achieve multifunctional design of morphing air vehicle as an autonomic system (in collaboration with the expertise in biomimetics, dynamics and control)



BIRD-LIKE MORPHING WING

Courtesy of D. Lentink (Stanford U)



Capability/Payoff

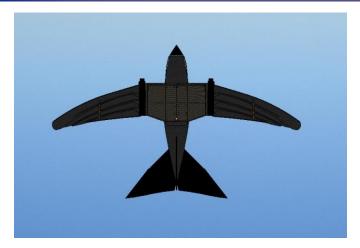
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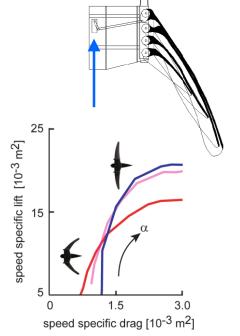
New Focus:

- Morphing air vehicles capable of altering the geometry, surface area and mechanical properties of wing structures
- Mimicking "muscular-skeletal" system of bird wings
- Deploying mechanized active materials and computational metamaterials for structural reconfiguration.



1st Bird-like Morphing UAV (TU Delft-led team):

- Design of a morphing wing with feathers inspired by birds.
- A servo sweeps the first feather back and forth with a pushrod. The other feathers are connected with a parallel mechanism to the first feather and follow.
- > The 50cm long wing is built of super-thin light-weight carbon fiber **composites** with the plane weight of 100 gram.
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PROGRAM COLLABORATION



Emerging Frontiers in Research and Innovation (EFRI)



EFRI Topic Areas for FY 2009 / 2010

Two new research areas have been identified for the FY09 EFRI solicitation:

- 1. BioSensing & BioAd
- 2. Hydrocarbons from

The research commurbe considered for the Frontiers in Research following website <a href="http://htt

TOPIC 1 BIOSENSING

Shih C. Liu Yoqesh B. Gianchand Leon Esterowitz Rajinder Khosla Eduardo Misawa Lynn Preston

BioSensing and BioActuation Proposed Research Opportunities/Challenges

- Hierarchical Organization of Biological Systems
 Uncover the unifying aspects underlying hierarchical bio-structures and bio-systems and use them for sensing and actuation; apply to new multi-scale and multi-functional sensor/actuator concepts.
- Sensor Informatics Guided by Life
 Create new knowledge that will be exploited in novel bio-inspired data mining and dynamic control, including capabilities to monitor, assess, and control living and engineered systems in sensor circle hautgroments.
- Multifunctional Materials and Devices for Distributed
 Actuation and Sensing

Understand biological systems and mechanisms that lead to their ability to exhibit fault-tolerant actuation with a wide dynamic range, the production of practical means for producing artificial structures that exhibit similar behaviors, and their incorporation into useful engineered systems.

4. Forward Engineering & Design of Biological/Biomedical Components & Systems

Synthesize hybrid synthetic-living systems through systems-level integration of biological and engineered components that sense, actuate, compute, regenerate and efficiently allocate resources in order to achieve desira

Proposed for AFOSR-NSF Collaboration:

"Muscular-Skeletal System Inspired Reconfigurable Materials Design":

"Structural Regeneration & Remodeling"

Pot'l MURI or BRI





THE 2ND "MULTIFUNCTIONAL MATERIALS FOR DEFENSE" WORKSHOP

Theme: Sensing, Actuation & Energy Transduction

In conjunction with:

The 2012 Annual Grantees'/Contractors' Meeting for AFOSR Program on "Mechanics of Multifunctional Materials & Microsystems"



30 July-1 August 2012 Hilton Arlington Hotel, Arlington, VA

ARL



Workshop Co-Chairs: Gregory Reich (AFRL/RBSA) William Nothwang (ARL/SEDD) James Thomas (NRL)

Organizing Committee:
B.-L. ("Les") Lee (AFOSR), Co-Chair
David Stepp (ARO), Co-Chair
Ignacio Perez de Leon (ONR), Co-Chair
William Baron (AFRL/RBSA)

Science & Technology

Ignacio Perez de Leon (ONR), Co-Chair
William Baron (AFRL/RBSA)
Jeff Baur (AFRL/RXBC)
Mark Derriso (AFRL/RBSI)
Gregory Reich (AFRL/RBSA)
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Pl's & Co-Pl's:

Tsu-Wei Chou (U Del)

Yuntian Zhu (NCSU)

Ioannis Chasiotis (UIUC)

Liping Liu (Rutgers U)^

David Kisailus (UC Riverside)*

Pablo Zavattieri (Purdue U)

Don Leo (VA Tech)#

S. Andrew Sarles (UTN)

Sergei Sukharev (U MD) Narayan Aluru (UIUC)

^ YIP; * HBCU/MI; # BRI





NAME: B.

BRIEF DES
Basic scie
into future

LIST OF S

- Design
 Design
 Fundamen
 Life Predic
 Sensing, L
- Self-Cooling Energy Transport Actuation,

Self-Healir

Subject:

Thin Flexible CNT Composites

- >> Compliant Nano-spring Interfaces
 Designing Structures for Functional Materials
 Damage-tolerant Biological Composites
- >> Biomolecular Materials for Sensing & Actuation

>> New

Pl's & Co-Pl's:

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Ioannis Chasiotis (UIUC)

Liping Liu (Rutgers U)^

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Don Leo (VA Tech)#

S. Andrew Sarles (U TN) Sergei Sukharev (U MD)

Narayan Aluru (UIUC)

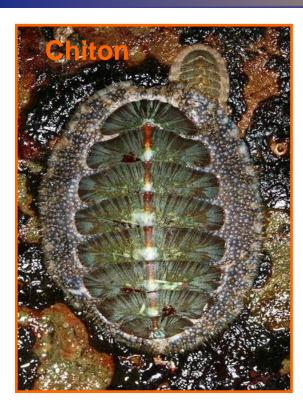
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Engineered Bio/Nano/Info-materials

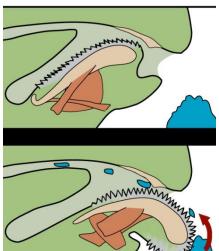


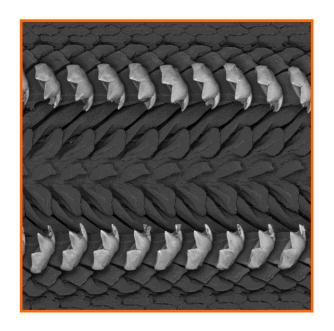
DAMAGE TOLERANT BIOLOGICAL COMPOSITES (UCR: Kisailus)











Radular Teeth of Chiton (elongated mollusk):

- Ribbon-like structure covered with small dentacles for tearing food into pieces
- Composed of an nanocrystalline iron phosphate core with a magnetite veneer edge
- The deposited mineral phase is ultra hard and abrasion resistant and 4-fold modulus difference at core-veneer interface effectively deflects crack propagation

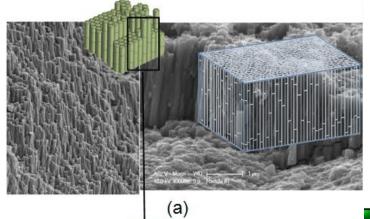


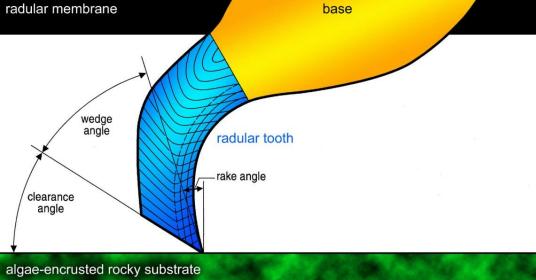


DAMAGE TOLERANT BIOLOGICAL COMPOSITES (Purdue U: Zavattieri)

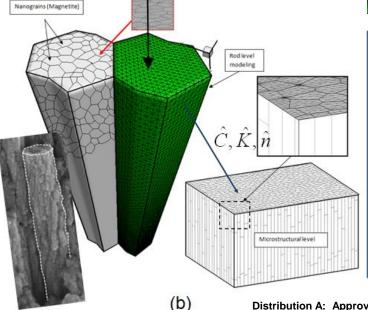


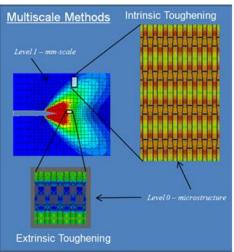






(c)





Distribution A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

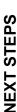
(a) Micromechanical model of rod like structure of radular tooth, including a potential RVE. (b) Hierarchical model to connect nano- to microscale. (c) Hierarchical model to connect the microscale to macroscopic fracture tests.

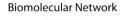
BRI'12 - BIOMOLECULES FOR SENSING (VT/U TN/U MD/UIUC: Leo)

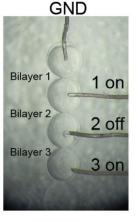


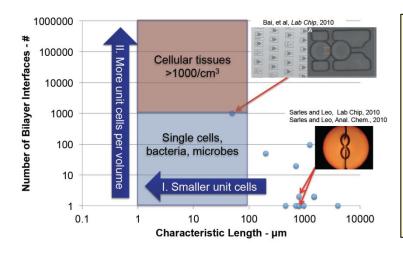
OALS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS









(I1 + i2) vs. t -100 -200 -100 -

Synthesis and Fabrication of Multi-Cellular Arrays:

- Autonomic, multifunctional behavior can only be achieved by incorporating large numbers of stimuli-responsive "cells" into the material.
- The program will establish in-depth understanding of the methods required for synthesizing and fabricating multicellular material systems with characteristic length scales less than 100 microns and functional densities that approach those of natural systems.

Fabricated a four-cell material system with a characteristic length scale on the order of 100s of microns.

Measured voltage-gated channel activity across multiple interfaces in this four-cell material.



Begin the development of injection and printing methodologies for multi-cell arrays.





NAME: B. L. ("Les") Lee

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PORTFOLIO:

Basic science for integration of emerging mater into future Air Force systems requiring multi-fur

LIST OF SUB-AREAS:

- Design of Autonomic/Self-Sustaining System
- Design of Reconfigurable Systems;

Fundamentals of Mechanics of Materials; Life Prediction (Materials & Micro-devices); Sensing, Detection & Self-Diagnosis; Self-Healing, Remediation & Structural Regener Self-Cooling & Thermal/Irradiation Management Energy Transduction & System Integration;

Actuation, Morphing & Threat Neutralization; Engineered Bio/Nano/Info-materials Pl's & Co-Pl's:

Patrick Mather (Syracuse U)

H. Jerry Qi (U CO)

Martin Dunn (U CO)

Shiv Joshi (NextGen)

Sharon Swartz (Brown U)

Nakhiah Goulbourne (VA Tech)

Minoru Taya (U WA)

Frank Ko (U Brit Columbia)

Nicolaus Correll (U CO)

Ray Baughman (U Texas Dallas)

A. John Hart (U Mich)^

Aaron Dollar (Yale U)^

Xin Zhang (Boston U)

C. T. Sun (Purdue U)

Olivier Mondain-Monval (CNRS)

Thomas Siegmund (Purdue U)

Anna Balazs (U Pitt)

Nicole Zacharia (Texas A&M)

Richard Vaia (AFRL/RXBN)

Greg Reich (AFRL/RBSA)

^ YIP





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BRIEF DES
Basic scie
into future

LIST OF SI

- > Design
- > Design

Fundamen Life Predic Sensing, L Self-Healin Self-Coolin Energy Tra Actuation, Engineered Subject:

Reversible Shape Memory Polymer Composites

Visit of the control of the contr

Sio-inspired Reconfigurable Structures

Self-Assembly and Self-Repair of Structures
Artificial Muscles for Large Stroke & High Force
Morphing CNT Microstructures
Active Cells for Multifunctional Structures
Metamaterial Enhanced MEMS
Acoustic Metamaterials w Local Resonance
Ultrasonic Tunable Ultra-Damping Metamaterials
Macroscale Meta-Materials
Active Materials w Sensory & Adaptive Capabilities
Mechano-Responsive Polymer Systems
>> Mechanically-Adaptive Materials
Thermally-Activated Reconfigurable Systems

>> New; << Concluded

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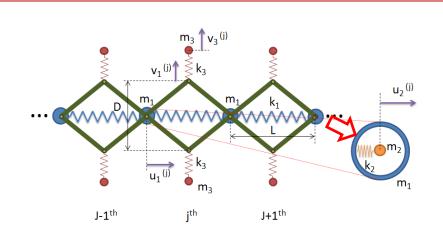
Greg Reich (AFRL/RBSA)

^ YIP



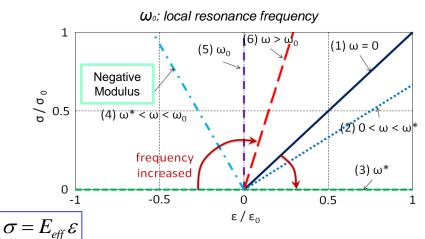
METAMATERIALS WITH NEGATIVE MODULUS (Purdue U: Sun)



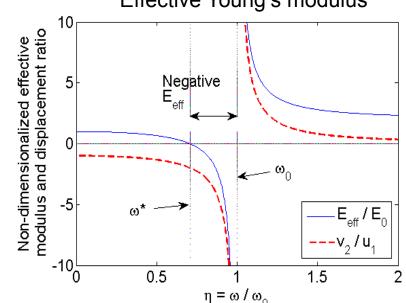


- A model is formulated for acoustic metamaterials with locally resonant microstructures.
- Under sinusoidal loading the stress-strain relation depends on the frequency.
- Near the local resonance frequency ω_0 of the side masses, the effective modulus is extremely large.
- The effective Young's modulus becomes negative in a certain frequency range.
- Wave amplitude decays when its frequency falls inside this band gap, especially if the frequency is near the frequency ω^* .
- At the lower bound frequency of the band gap ω^* , the effective modulus approaches zero.

Effective stress-strain relations







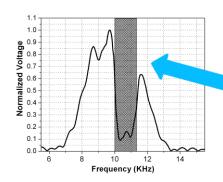


METAMATERIALS WITH NEGATIVE MODULUS (Purdue U: Sun)

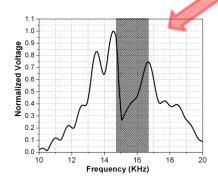


Goals

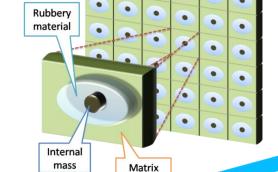
- Develop acoustic metamaterials for mitigating dynamic/impulsive loads
- Utilize the unusual wave propagation behavior of acoustic metamaterials in signal transmission, vibration isolation, and wave mode switching.



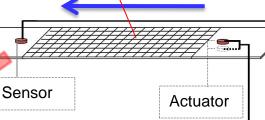
Output of In-plane Pulse



Output of Out-of-plane
Pulse



Direction of Wave Propagation



0

Experimental Setup

Acoustic

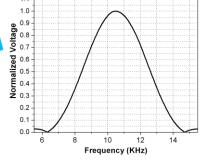
Metamaterial

- Piezoelectric actuator patches were used for generating in-plane and out-of-plane waves
- Piezoelectric sensor patch was used for wave reception.

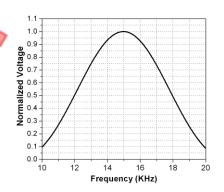
Result

- Significant attenuation of wave amplitude after passing through the metamaterial.
- Band gap regions of experimental results agree with that of the theoretical prediction (shaded regions).





Input of In-plane Pulse



Input of Out-of-plane
Pulse



BAT-INSPIRED MORPHING WING (NextGen/Brown U/VPI: Joshi)



- · Reconfigurable hovering ultra-maneuerable bat technologies (RHUMBAT) offers potential benefits in operational robustness.
- · Most research has focused on recreating three degrees of freedom (DOF's) assoc with this motion: flap, lag, and feather
- · Small vehicle size and low inertia make fine-scale control required for envisioned missions difficult.
- New unique approach considers actuators that are distributed across the structure.
- Provides detailed analysis for selection of actuation DOF using motion capture and revealing complex morphologies of ioints.
- Wing membrane characterization shows thickness inhomogeneities to be considered in materials selection.

Data Smoothing, Motion Trajectory

- Motion capture data improved
- · Motion trajectory defined for humerus and radius

Skeletal Assembly

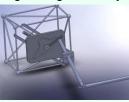
- · Bones assembled in CAD
- · CAD model guides mechanical design

Robotic Wing

- 4 DOF
- High flapping frequency



Right wing assembly



Preliminary design

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS (Cont'd):

Inertial Measurement (IM)

- · Acceleration and angular velocities recorded for straight and obstructed flights
- Dorsal mount miniature wireless IM Unit (IMU)





Biological Experiments

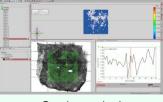
- Examined wing fiber under polarized light
- · Guides constitutive model development



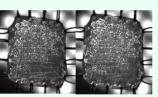


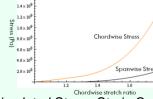
Mechanical Characterization of Bat Membrane

- Strain experiments
- · Constitutive modeling
- -Fiber bundle dist.
- -Fiber bundle comp.
- -Base matrix corrugation
- · Result satisfy material anisotropy property



Strain analysis





Biaxial loading Simulated Stress-Strain Curve

Current Impact

- · In depth understanding of bat skeletal structure and skeletal dynamics during flight
- **Materials analysis** for structural & aerodynamic surfaces
- Translation of bat dynamics to robotic system





Improved suturing and biaxial setup

- High-fidelity models for components and integrated structure representative of a bat-wing
- · Quantitative evaluation of flight performance, energy consumption / efficiency
- Estimates of weight, volume and geometry of a robotic bat-wing
- · Guidelines to develop an autonomous, hovering, highly maneuverable, bat-like MAV



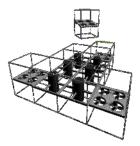
SELF-ASSEMBLY & SELF-REPAIR (U CO: Correll)



Objectives:

- Reconfiguration planning for smart structures with embedded sensing, computation and actuation
- Take into account *physical* constraints including gravity, wind
 and vibration
- Enabling materials with the ability to self-reconfigure and self-repair

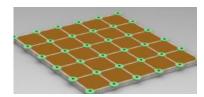
Smart Structures





Flying/self-mobility

External actuation



In-material sensing, computation and actuation

Approach:

- Combination of finite element analysis and real-time physics simulation with discrete search to find suitable reconfiguration paths.
- Embedding of intelligence for sensing and control of internal/external actuators

Achievements:

Platform development

- Begun development of light-weight in-air self-assembly test-bed
- Begun development of manipulation test-bed
- Begun development of variable stiffness material

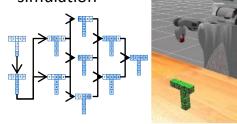




Light-weight in-air module; robotic assembly; variable stiffness material with embedded sensing/actuation

Reconfiguration planning

- Initial focus: robotic assembly under gravity constraints
- Discrete/Continuous search framework combining graph-based search, FEA and full-physics simulation



Assembly graph of a T-structure (left), full-physics simulation (right)

Perspectives:

- Novel structural components that can change their shape, function and appearance
- Reconfigurable materials to change function taking into account and in response to physical constraints



Transition to: Multifunctional Design of Morphing Air Vehicles







Workshops:

November 2007)

(a) AFRL-wide Brainstorming Discussion (Arlington, VA, 26 February 2007) (b) 6th AFOSR Workshop on WA, 18-19 September 2007) (c) AFOSR/NSF/ESF Workshop 4-7 November 2007) (d) AFOSR/ARO/DARPA Workshop on "B rks" (Boston, MA, 29-30



Discussion on DCT Topic (Eglin

Objective

To establish new "morphing" aerospace structures capable of altering their shape, functionality and mechanical properties for real-time optimizati in response to the changes in environments or operating conditions

Approach

Develop new concepts for structural reconfiguration, er transduction mechanisms and system integration allow combination of UAV and space-deployable systems. Indentify new adaptive materials, mechanized materia micro-devices for sensing, communication or actuation Model the influences of morphology, dimensionality and

on the multifunctional performance and manufactur

Objective:

To achieve multifunctional design of morphing air vehicle as an autonomic system (in collaboration with the expertise in biomimetics, dynamics and control)



BIRD-LIKE MORPHING WING

Courtesy of D. Lentink (Stanford U)



Capability/Payoff

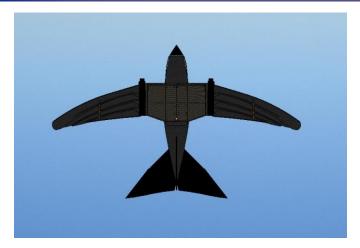
- Programs In · Reduce weight/size and increase the system efficiency by
- incorporating multi-functionality into load-bearing structures · Allow mission-specific and real-time optimization of multifunctional performance of military systems
- Potential systems to be impacted are: unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), sensor platforms, dash/loiter theatre dominance platforms, space deployable systems, etc.

Mechanics of Multi Materials & Mic Structural Mechanic Polymer Composite

High Temperature I

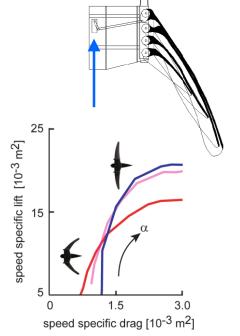
New Focus:

- Morphing air vehicles capable of altering the geometry, surface area and mechanical properties of wing structures
- Mimicking "muscular-skeletal" system of bird wings
- Deploying mechanized active materials and computational metamaterials for structural reconfiguration.



1st Bird-like Morphing UAV (TU Delft-led team):

- Design of a morphing wing with feathers inspired by birds.
- A servo sweeps the first feather back and forth with a pushrod. The other feathers are connected with a parallel mechanism to the first feather and follow.
- > The 50cm long wing is built of super-thin light-weight carbon fiber **composites** with the plane weight of 100 gram.
- Successfully flew in an impressive wind force 5-6.



27





NAME: B. L. ("Les") Lee

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- ➤ Design of Reconfigurable Systems; Fundamentals of Mechanics of Materials; Life Prediction (Materials & Micro-devices); Sensing, Detection & Self-Diagnosis; Self-Healing, Remediation & Structural Regeneral Self-Cooling & Thermal/Irradiation Management

Energy Transduction & System Integration;

Actuation, Morphing & Threat Neutralization; Engineered Bio/Nano/Info-materials

Pl's & Co-Pl's:

Sven Bilén (Penn St U)
Michael Strano (MIT)
Max Shtein (U Mich)#
Henry Sodano (U FL)
Dan Inman (VA Tech)
Greg Carman (UCLA)
Wonbong Choi (FL Int'l U)
Ioannis Chasiotis (UIUC)
Hugh Bruck (U MD)
Gleb Yushin (GA Tech)^
Carmel Majidi (Carnegie-Mellon)^
Michael Durstock (AFRL/RXBN)
Benji Maruyama (AFRL/RXBN)
John Coggin (Prime Photonics)+
Shashank Priya (VA Tech)+

^ YIP; # PECASE; + STTR





NAME: B.

BRIEF DES
Basic scie
into future

LIST OF SI

- > Design
- > Design Fundamen Life Predic Sensing, E Self-Healin Self-Coolin

Subject:

Cenergy Harvesting via Electrodynamic Tethers
Environmental Hydrocarbon Harvesting via CNT
Energy Harvesting Textile Composites
Active Structural Fibers for Multif'l Composites
Vibration Suppression and Energy Harvesting
Nanoscale Based Thermal Energy Harvesting
Flexible Battery of Graphene-CNT Hybrid
Integrity of Energy Harvest/Storage Materials
Integrated Solar Cells for MAV Wings

>> << Electrodes for Multifunctional Li-ion Battery</p>

>> Energy Harvesting for Soft-Matter Machines

Hybrid Energy Harvesting Systems

Nanomaterials for Structural Batteries

>> New; << Concluded

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Energy Transduction & System Integration;

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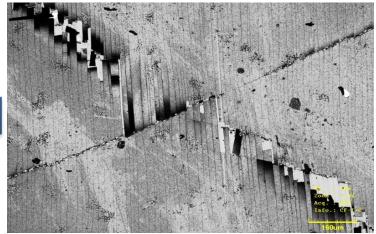


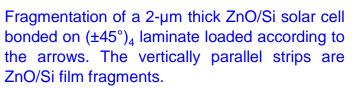
STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF ENERGY DEVICES (UIUC: Chasiotis)

Challenges for Integration of Solar Cells & Batteries into Load-Bearing Composite Structures:

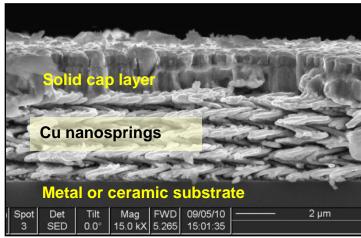
- Materials degradation of thin film solar cells and batteries during curing of the composite materials.
- Thermal mismatch between thin films and the underlying structure generate high strains. As a result, the
 integrated structure could suffer wavy blister type delamination and fragmentation failure.
- Prior efforts to integrate thin film solar cells with CFRPs pointed out 0.3% and 1% critical strains for performance reduction and fragmentation failure respectively.
- Micron- or nano-scale springs of metallic or ceramic thin films benefit from size effects to provide compliant, yet strong and tough, multifunctional interface (A new grant initiated).
- High capacity battery electrodes are prone to cracking under stress upon lithiation.











Film of nanosprings fabricated by glancing angle deposition (GLAD).



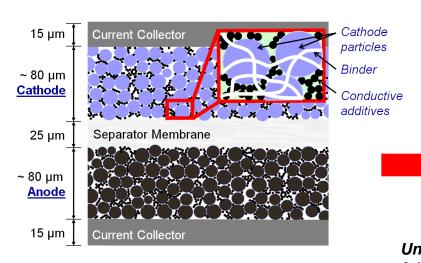
YIP'09 - LOAD BEARING BATTERIES (GA Tech: Yushin)

LiV₂O₅ coated CNT

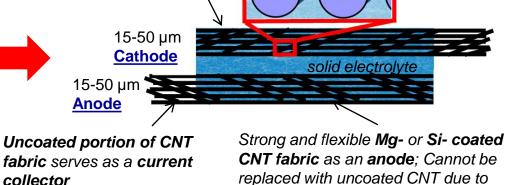
fabric as a cathode



Active coating



Cu current collector; **Graphite anode** with PVDF binder; **LiMO**_x **cathode** (M: Co, Mn, Ni)





Traditional Electrodes & Cell Architecture

- Low electrical conductivity
- Low thermal conductivity
- Heavy/bulky metal foils
- No mechanical strength



Multifunctional Nanocomposite Fabric for Electrodes & Current Collector

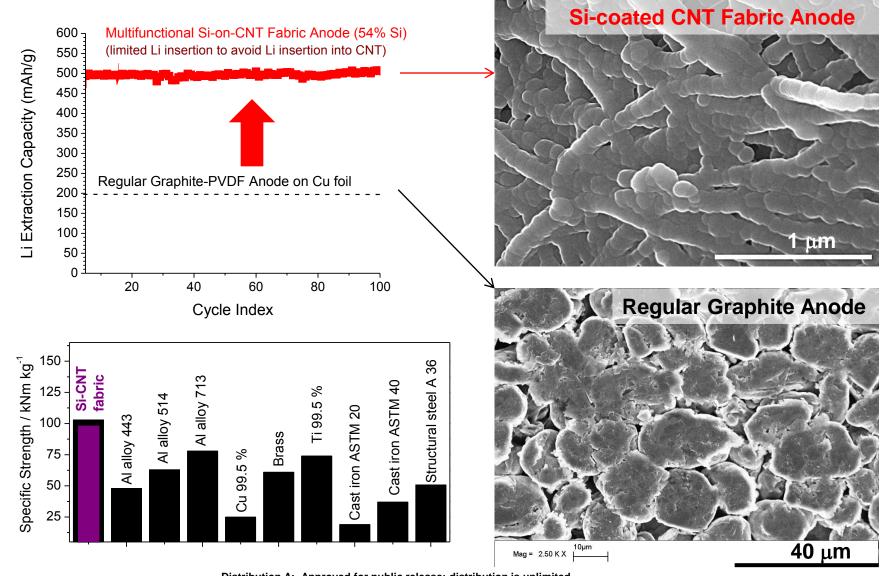
mechanical degradation induced by Li

- Ultra-high electrical conductivity
- High thermal conductivity
- No metal foil current collectors needed
- High mechanical strength
- Enhanced safety (with solid electrolyte)



YIP'09 - LOAD BEARING BATTERIES (GA Tech: Yushin)









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Alma Hodzic (U Sheffield)
Tom Darlington (Nanocomposix)+
Tony Starr (SensorMetrix)+
Tom Hahn (UCLA)+
Nancy Sottos (UIUC)
Scott White (UIUC)
Jeffrey Moore (UIUC)

Jimmy Xu (Brown U)
Ajit Roy (AFRL/RXBT)
Abraham Stroock (Cornell U)
Noel Holbrook (Harvard U)
Patrick Kwon (Mich St U)
George Lesieutre (Penn St U)
Mary Frecker(Penn St U)
James Adair(Penn St U)
Assimina Pelegri (Rutgers U)
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Jim Thomas (NRL)
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 Life Prediction
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Self-Heali Self-Cooli

Energy Transcription, Actuation, Engineere

Subject:

<< Inkjet-Assisted Creation of Self-Healing Layers</p>
<< Remendable Composites w Resistive Heating</p>

<< Interfacial Self-Healing in Composites Regeneration & Remodeling of Composites

Thermal Signature Reduction & EMI Shielding
Carbon Fiber Morphology for Thermal Materials
Plant-mimetic Heat Pipes

New Generation of Perspirable Skin Variable Thermal Conductivity Structures

Graphene Composites for Lightning Protection Microvascular Systems for Mass/Energy Transport

- >> Multifunctional Poro-Vascular Composites
- >> Composites under High Energy Irradiation

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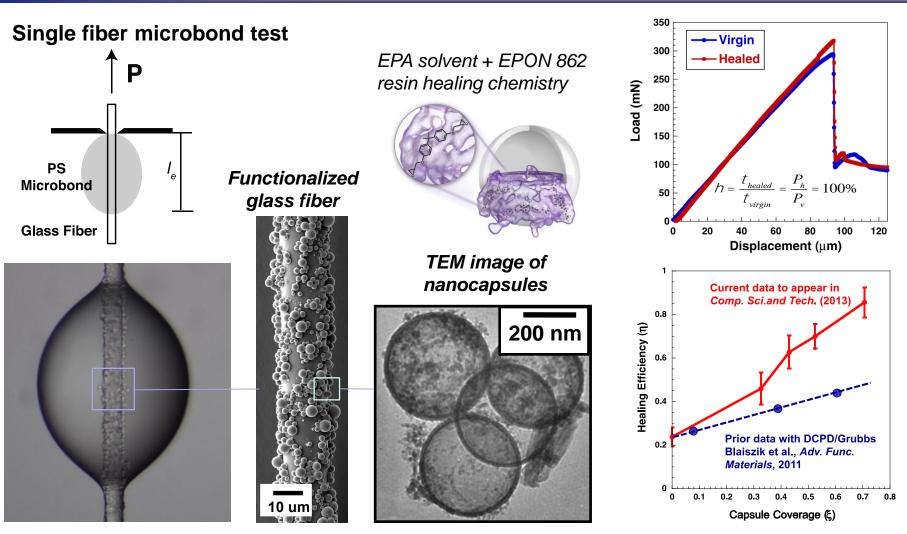
>> New: << Concluded

^ YIP; + STTR



INTERFACIAL SELF-HEALING IN COMPOSITES (UIUC: Sottos)





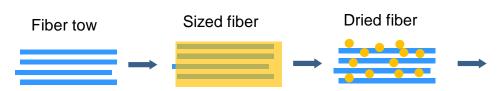
Full recovery of interfacial adhesion is observed for glass fibers with the capsules of EPA solvent + EPON 862 resin outperforming DCPD/Grubbs system.



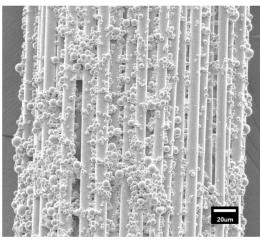
INTERFACIAL SELF-HEALING IN COMPOSITES (UIUC: Sottos)



> Successfully processed the 1st self-healing prepreg in continuous production mode







SEM image of E-glass fiber tow (200 count) with 3.3 µm diameter PU/UF microcapsules

E-glass fiber/epoxy resin

Matrix: EPON862/EPIKURE3274

Microcapsules

Core: 97:3 EPA(solvent)/EPON862 Shell: Polyurethane/polyUF shell

Proposed:

STTR (incl. Phase III) program covering multidisciplinary research on "self-healing composites" and involving the academia, AFRL and industry

Cross-ply laminates of self-healing composite with well dispersed microcapsules were fabricated from prepreg.



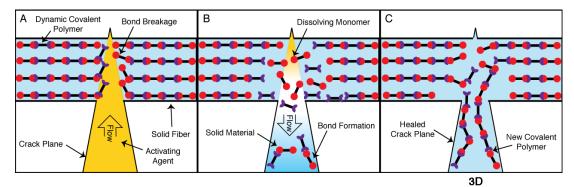
STRUCTURAL REMODELING (UIUC: White/Moore) - Update



Regeneration in Nature:

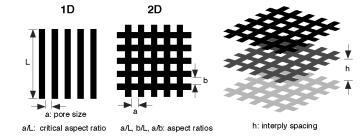


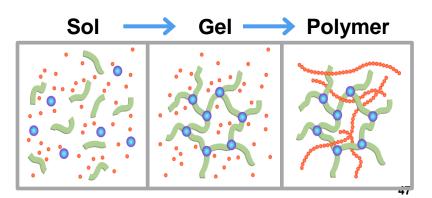
Approach: Dynamic Polymers + Inert Scaffolds



Accomplishments:

- Synthesis of dynamic polymers which undergo stimuliresponsive (de)polymerization via reversible covalent bonds (i.e. liquid to solid and vice versa).
- Systematic study of structure-property relationships for dynamic polymers based on **ionic bonds** that are generally stronger and widely used in biological systems such as sacrificial bonds and proteins.
- A new class of material called ionic molecular glass which form a rigid network of ionic bonds below Tg.
- Developed novel bi-stage chemistry for regeneration allowing independent temporal control of sol-gel and gel-polymer transitions





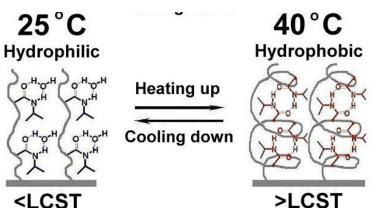


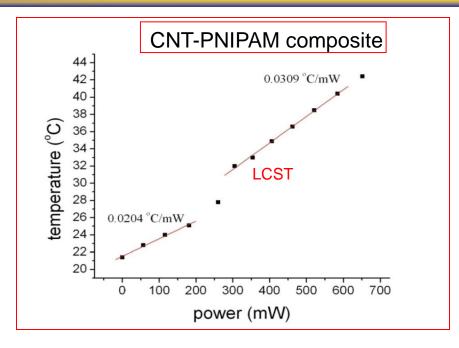
SELF-COOLING COMPOSITES (Brown U: Xu)



Phase Changing Polymer - Poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAM)

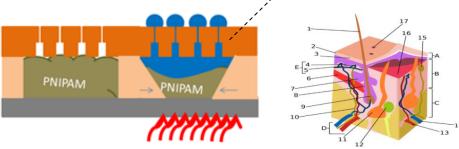
- ❖ When heated in water above Lower Critical Solution Temperature (LCST) of ~32°C, it undergoes a reversible phase transition from a swollen hydrated state to a shrunken dehydrated state, losing ~90% of volume.
- Melting point depends on molecular weight: 96°C for molecular weight of 20,000.
- Signature of polymer phase-change is still seen at ~32°C with high heating rate for CNT reinforced composites with PNIPAM matrices.





Proposed: Synthetic skin for self-regulated cooling ('sweating') leading to thermal signature reduction

Porous Al₂O₃ Membrane







NAME: B. L. ("Les") Lee

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PORTFOLIO:

Basic science for integration of emerging mater into future Air Force systems requiring multi-fur

LIST OF SUB-AREAS:

- Design of Autonomic/Self-Sustaining System
- Design of Reconfigurable Systems; Fundamentals of Mechanics of Materials; Life Prediction (Materials & Micro-devices);

Sensing, Detection & Self-Diagnosis;

Self-Healing, Remediation & Structural Regeneral Self-Cooling & Thermal/Irradiation Management Energy Transduction & System Integration; Actuation, Morphing & Threat Neutralization; Engineered Bio/Nano/Info-materials

Pl's & Co-Pl's:

Erik Thostenson (U Del) Gregory Huff (Texas A&M) Zoubeida Ounaies (Penn St U) Michael Bevan (Johns Hopkins U) Alexander Bogdanovich (NCSU) Philip Bradford (NCSU) fu-Kuo Chang (Stanford U) Akira Todoroki (Tokyo Tech) fu-Kuo Chang (Stanford U)* Xian Wang (Stanford U)* Boris Murmann (Stanford U)* Robert McLeod (U CO)* Greg Carman (UCLA)* Yong Chen (UCLA)* Somnath Ghosh (Ohio St U)* Rahmat Shoureshi (NYIT)* Frank Ko (U Brit Columbia)* Ben Dickinson (AFRL/RWGN) Yakup Bayram (PaneraTech)+ John Volakis (Ohio St U)+

^ *YIP;* * *MURI;* + *STTR*





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Sensing, L

Self-Healing Self-Cooling Energy Transfer Actuation, Engineered

Subject:

Nanocomposites for Sensing & Actuation EM Tunable Fluids & Reconfigurable Antennas

Shear Pressed CNT Sheets for Strain Sensing

>> Self-Diagnostic Adhesive for Bonded Joints Damage Detection w Time Domain Reflectometry Bio-inspired Intelligent Sensing Materials

Embedded Sensors & Actuators for MAV
>> Load-Bearing Antennas of Conductive Textiles

>> New; << Concluded

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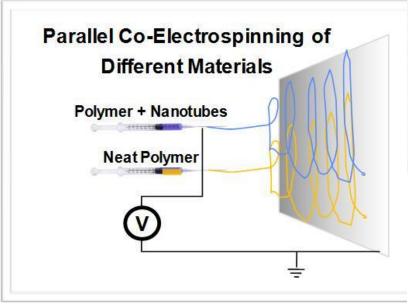
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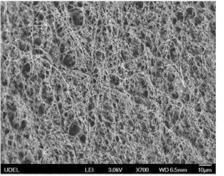
^ YIP: * MURI: + STTR



YIP'09 - NANOCOMPOSITES FOR SENSING (U Del: Thostenson)







Porous Nanofiber Assembly





Secondary Processing

Consolidated Nanocomposite Film with Controlled Phase Separation

Co-mingled Nanofibrous Films

- Entanglement of the electrospun jets in the instability region can result in a uniformly co-mingled film of fibers where nanotubes are confined within individual filaments.
- Secondary-processing of co-mingled micro/nanofiber assemblies in a dense film results in a self-reinforced hierarchical composite with active polymer matrix.



Hierarchical Nanocomposite Cross-Section

Breakthrough in Composites Processing

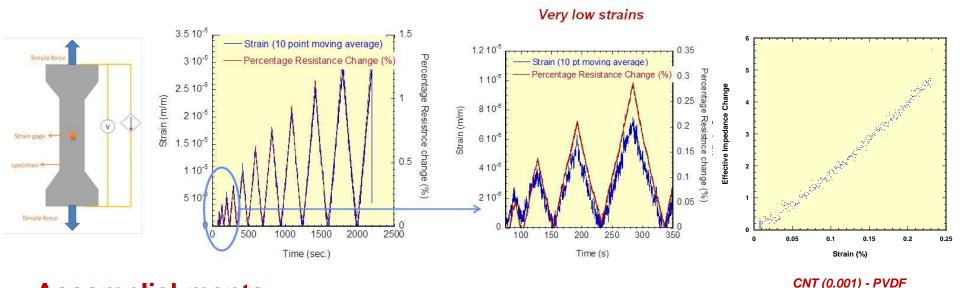
- Rapid consolidation of thermoplastics
- Greater control over morphology of nanoreinforcement at high concentration

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YIP'09 - NANOCOMPOSITES FOR SENSING (U Del: Thostenson)





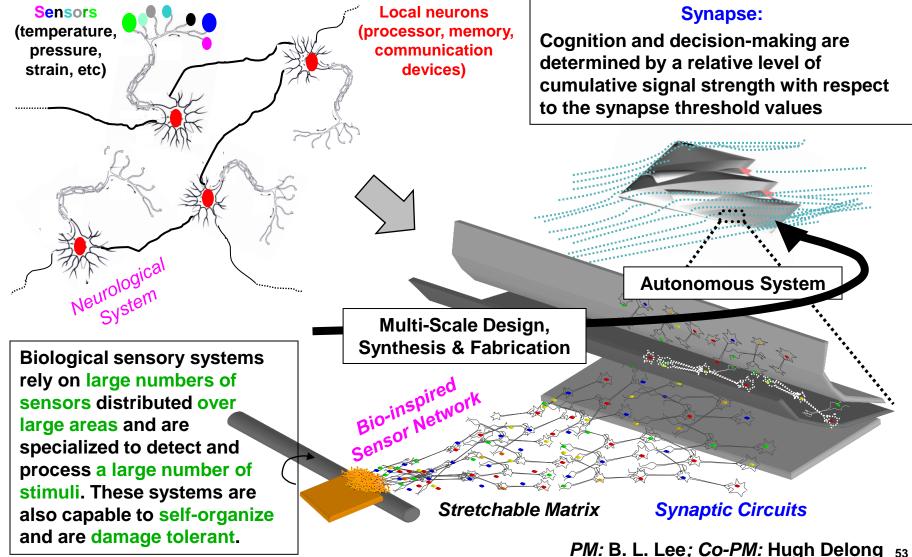
Accomplishments:

- The electromechanical response of piezoelectric nanocomposites is established at high frequencies utilizing a time-domain reflectometry approach.
- The integration of small quantities of carbon nanotubes impart apparent dielectrorestrictive response and capability for non-contact strain sensing.
- High-frequency effective impedance changes are directly related to changes in dielectric properties associated with strain
- Alteration of the percolating network can result in significant changes to the resistancestrain behavior in films and foams of nanocomposites.



BUILT-IN SENSING NETWORK (Stanford/UC/DU/UCLA: Chang et al)

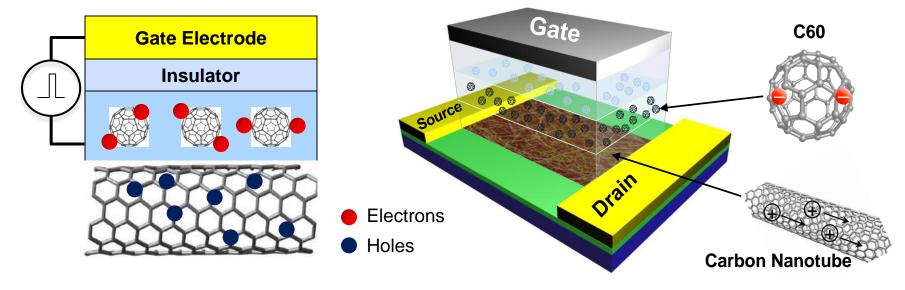






EMULATING BIOLOGICAL SYNAPSE (UCLA: Chen) - Update





- ➤ The 2nd generation device emulating a **biological synapse**, which integrates spatiotemporal logic, memory and learning functions, has been developed by integrating **CNT's** and **C60-doped polymer** layer in a **field-effect transistor**. This novel "**synapstor**" offers drastically reduced power consumption compared to Si CMOS transistors.
- A voltage pulse applied on the gate of a synaptic transistor triggers electronic charge/discharge in the C60 molecules in the polymer to generate **post-synaptic current** (PSC).
- ➤ The amplitudes of the post-synaptic current can be **configured to analog states** quantitatively (ranging from 10^-12 to 10^-7 A) and **reversibly** by modifying the charge inside the C60 molecules with a series of gate pulses.
- ➤ Based on the extrapolations of the experimental data, the analog values could be distinguished and preserved for years, indicating the **long-term nonvolatile analog memory** of the synapstor.





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* CoE





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Sensing, E Self-Healin Self-Coolin Energy Tra Actuation, Engineered Subject:

<< Multi-scale Simulation of Interfacial Phenomena << Deformation & Fracture of Silicon for MEMS</p>

>> 3D Printed Composites for Topology Transform

High-rate Physics of Heterogeneous Materials

Dynamic High-Pressure Behavior of Geomaterials

>> New; << Concluded

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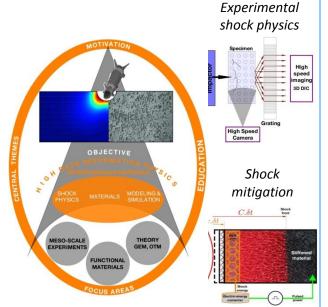


AFOSR/RW CoE'12 - SHOCK PHYSICS (Caltech/UCLA: Ravichandran)



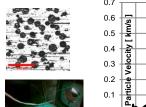
Objectives:

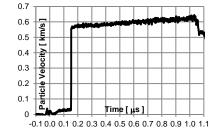
- Fundamental understanding of the physics of heterogeneous materials at high-strain-rates (10⁵-10⁷/s) and high-pressures (1-100 GPa)
- Development of microstructures and functional nanomaterials for mitigating shock and damage
- Use of innovative methods for educating and training the next generation of scientists and practitioners



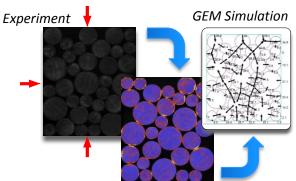
Achievements:

Shock physics of "model" particulate composite (glass spheres embedded in PMMA).



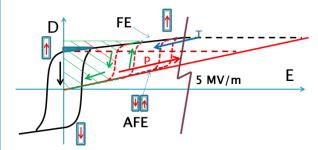


- Concept of metaconcrete with effective "negative" mass which can potentially trap or disperse waves generated by shock loading
- Validated Granular Element Method (GEM) for computing interparticle forces in a model particulate material



Distribution A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

- Ferroelectric and ferromagnetic based energy harvesting materials for shock mitigation
 - Pressure induced depolarization in 95/5 and 52/48 PZT based compositions characterized under hydrostatic and dynamic loading (split Hopkinson bar)



Shock energy corresponding to area to left of the curve can be harvested for ferroelectrics (Similar cycle for ferromagnetics)

Perspectives:

- New generation of analysis, design, simulation and experimental tools for heterogeneous material structures and systems of interest to the Air Force
- Design of robust munitions systems with novel protective systems for structures, electronics and guidage systems



COUPLING EM-STRUCTURAL DYMAMICS (JHU: Ghosh)

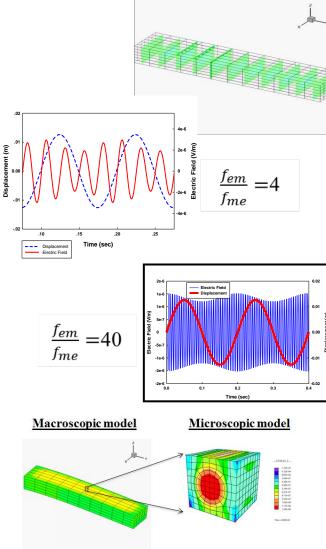


Objective:

To develop a comprehensive **3D multi-physics**, **multi-scale** computational analysis and simulation capability for **multi-functional composite** structures.

Approaches:

- 1. Ubiquitous Multi-Physics Modeling incl. Transients: Coupled transient electromagnetic (EM) and dynamic mechanical (ME) fields
- 2. Temporal Multi-Scaling for Disparate Frequencies: Electromagnetics (ultrasonic frequency) and mechanical vibration (moderate frequency) in a unified modeling framework
- **3. Spatial Multi-Scaling for Composite Media**: Need to account for microstructure-structure interaction and design, e.g. conductors/reinforcements in antenna, conductorsubstrate in sensors, and nodes (piezoelectric sensor) and wires (connection of nodes) in sensor network.
- 4. Piezoelectric Materials: Undergoing finite deformation





SUMMARY



- The program is fully focused on the multi-functional design of advanced aerospace materials and structures.
- A major progress has been made in pursuing a new vision for autonomic, self-sustaining and reconfigurable systems and providing basic research support for mechanics of emerging materials and micro-devices as its foundation.
- Multi-disciplinary research bases are successfully formed for "self-healing," "structurally integrated energy harvest/storage capabilities," "load-bearing antennas" and "morphing materials."
- Thee initiatives are in progress for "neurological system inspired sensory network" (MURI '09), "high-rate deformation" (CoE'12) and "biomolecular autonomic material systems" (BRI'12).
- New initiatives are planned for "muscular-skeletal system inspired actuation network" and "structural regeneration and remodeling" in collaboration with AFOSR/AFRL-TD/NSF colleagues.